FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1889.

Pifth Avenue Theotre-Respected, Router & Bint's Sound in-Concret. Badison Squares Theotre-Hard Koxe. Mctrop Han Concret first, Breatway, thiny, and the st. New York Aquarteen Megical Blooms.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Mibbo's tard no Minstreis.

THE WEERLY SUR will be found a useful anxiliary by all who are carnestly working for the re-form of the National doverament. Through at the Pre-mental canvass of 1820 Tex Ser will give its readers a but, clear, and honest report of events and opinions. B that the evils which have so long teset the country san be cared only by a change of the party to power, it will support for President and Vice-President, Hancock and Exquest, the nominees of the National Republican Democracy. It will also support such candidates in the Dongress district as may give the best promise of keep-ing the National Legislature out of the grip of frand, bri-bery, and corruption, and in the control of common sense To all those who sympathize with our nurness. We com-

mend the elecutation of Tax Werkly Non.
In order that they may most offer that they may most offer that they may as, we will send Tun WERELY SEN to clubs, or single sub ers, post paid, for twenty-five cents till the

Raise clubs in every school district. Pive dellars will pay for twenty subscriptions for the

THE SUN, New York City.

A Motto for 1880.

I have no sort of sympathy with the Republican party because of that act, and because it justified and sustained it. After such an ac-I have no desire to sustain the Republica party in any way. I would not vote for a party that would carry through such a fraud. I think Mr. Haves was elected by a fraud, and I do not mean to have it said that at the next election I had forgotten it. I do not say that Mr. Hayes committed the fraud, but it was committed by his party. I have no enmity to Mr. Hayes, but after the fraud by which he became President I could not vote for any person put un for President on the Rannblican side who did not disavow the fraud committed. I would not support any member of that party who had any sort of mixture with that fraud. I feel that the counting out is just as much a fraud now as at the time it was perpetrated.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

A Change Demanded.

During twenty years of executive power almost without check, the Republican party has become corrupt, decayed, demoralized. The principles which called it into existence have passed away, like many of the great men who proclaimed them. It is held together as an organization by the cohesion of public plunder; its only claim to support rests upon a continuation of sectional strife, dangerous to the peace of the Union and menacing to the prosperity of the people.

If this agitation and these discords are to go on, as they have gone on since the close of the rebellion, merely in the interest of party, the future may well be regarded with anxiety. Instead of closing up the wounds left by civil war, the whole policy of the Republican leaders has been to keep them open, to separate the North and South as hostile sections, and to prevent perfect res toration of friendship and confidence.

This reckless policy, intended to provoke hatred and to invite collision, if pursued to the bitter end, will make the name of the Union a mockery. The effect of electing the Republican candidate would be to prolong this agitation and to imperil the great business interests where success depend mainly upon established peace.

Another Republican Administration, following in the footsteps of its predecessor would naturally adopt the existing modes of action. It would run in the same ruts and perpetuate the admitted abuses of the past twenty years. What motive would GARPIELD have to expose the frauds of HAYES and of GRANT, or to drag out from the vaults the proofs of jobbery, collusion, and rascality, which have been h ion awa for years? Instead of exposure, he and his confederates would have every inducement to conceal the complicity of leaders in venal transactions, and to close the doors against investigation, as they have been practically closed for the last twelve years. The best organized committees of investigation are comparatively powerless for good while the public records, books, and papers are in the hands of the investigated.

Real reform in the government can only be brought about effectively by cooperation between the Executive and Congress. The obstructions of the veto by HAYES prove how in ordinary matters of legislation an obstinate and vindictive Executive may thwart the will of Congress. The estimates for the public service are made by the heads of departments, and Congress is largely dependent upon their accuracy in making

the regular appropriations. Another Republican Administration would continue the system of wastefulness, subsidies, favoritism, and corrupt expenditures which was more marked while GARFIELD was Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations than at any former period of our history His election would be a fresh license for jobbery.

The people are weary of strife and fraud They want repose, good government, honest administration of their affairs, development of the country's resources, the obliteration of sectional lines, and an end of sectional agitation. These results can only be attained by a change of partics.

What was the Credit Mobilier?

Several correspondents, among them an esteemed clergyman in a neighboring town of New Jersey, have requested us to answer this question. They understand, we supthe relations of Mr. GARFIELD to the Credit Mobilier; the broad relations of the Credit Mobiller to Congress and to the people are less clear to their minds.

A few years ago the United States endowed magnificently with its lands and bonds, and many valuable privileges, a company organized to build the Union Pacific Railway. When certain shrewd managers of this concern came to count up the cost of the work and to cast up the assets to be applied to it, they found an enormous balance on the right side of the book. In order to absorb this balance and transfer it to their own pockets, they immediately proceeded to form an inside Ring to build the road. They bought an old Pennsylvania pharter called the Credit Mobilier, which was admirably adapted for the swindle in view, and under that charter name began the execution of one of the most remarkable and successful frauds in history.

As officers of the Union Pacific, the mem bers of the Credit Mobilier contracted with themselves for the construction of the line. and fixed their own figures for the work. They thus stripped the Union Pacific of everything of value belonging to it, and set the Credit Mobilier. With one

way company, and with the other they stuffed the plunder into the treasury of the construction Ring, whence it was distributed to the individual conspirators in the form of dividends of cash, bonds, and stocks.

But the United States, in slight return for its unexampled bounty, had taken a first mortgage on the property. This was in-convenient to the Ring. Having absorbed everything else, they now desired to put a first mortgage on the road, and take the bonds of that also. But that could be done only by getting rid of the first mortgage of the United States; that, again, could be effected only by act of Congress. To simpleminded and honest men this would seem like a very difficult thing to accomplish; to them it appeared easy enough. They set apart a certain amount of the enormously valuable stock of the Credit Mobilier-stock which represented both the plunder of the past and the plunder of the future-and gave it to OakEs AMES, who agreed to "place it where it would do the most good." He was a member of Congress, and was, not unjustly, supposed to know exactly how to employ it in order to corrupt the sources of legislation. With this corruption fund he bought the Vice-President, several Senators, and the Chairmen of the leading committees of the House. Then, by the votes and in fluence of these men the desired legislation was had, and a new field of pillage was laid open to the Ring, in which the Government and the stockholders of the Union

Pacific were equal sufferers. It was not possible that a series of transactions at once so colossal and so infamous could be concealed forever. There came a day when THE SUN spread this iniquity before its readers in almost every detail. It was the most shocking revelation of official venality and corruption ever made in the whole course of our history. Investigation followed, and the guilt of the accused members was clearly ascertained. With a few exceptions, they added the crime of perjury in their testimony before the committee t

the crime of bribery. Among others, JAMES A. GARFIELD WAS bribed; swore that he had not been bribed; was convicted of bribery and perjury by the testimony of Amus and by docume evidence of conclusive character; and the committee, composed of members of his own party, reported him as a bribe taker and a

London a Long Way Ahead.

The four largest cities in the United States. New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and Chicago, have a total population of 3,113,684. In 1870 their population was 2,311,390. They have, therefore, increased about a third in the ten years. If they keep up this rate of growth ten years longer, their total population in 1890 will be over four millions, or an average of a million each.

Yet now the population of these four cities of whose growth we are so proud, taken together, falls short of the population of Lonion alone. Even if we added St. Louis, we should not make up so many people as London contains. If we put in Washington also, we get an aggregate population about equal to that of London.

London, therefore, contains about as many people as New York, Philadelphia, Brook lyn, Chicago, St. Louis, and Washington to gether. Though the latest census of that city was taken eight years ago, its increase has been carefully estimated, and the population is now put at 3,629,868, a total which s probably within the actual figures. The aggregate population of the six American cities which we have named is 3,650,684.

And even ten years from now, if London ontinues to grow at the rate of increase which it has shown during the last eight years, it will have a population equal to that of our four greatest cities put together. t will contain over four millions of people. These comparisons are not only interest-

ng; they are valuable also. They may tend o subdue a boastful spirit not uncommon in ewand growing countries, and they help us to form some conception of the magnitude of the greatest city the world has ever seen. Assuming a continuance of its present rate of increase for a century to come, some English writers have imagined London as swollen to a capital of more than ten million population. But there is no warrant for any such estimate, for history teaches that great cities eventually reach the limit of heir growth, and thereafter show a decline. When that period will be attained by London, however, is beyond the reach of anything like safe calculation, but the indica tions are that it will have been passed be-

fore the next century is over. Add to New York the contiguous popula tion which really belongs to it as a metropolis, and at the opening of the next century we shall have a population as large as that of London now, provided our rate of increase for ten years past is kept up for twenty years longer. It is, therefore, not at all improbable, indeed, it is very probable, that long before the Twentieth century is ended the cluster of cities of which New York is the nucleus will contain more people than any other city in the world. But for a quarter of a century to come London must take the lead, and continue to have a population equal to that of any other two of the

great capitals. Moreover, the perpetual aggrandizement of great cities cannot be an unmixed blessing to any country.

The Irish Vote.

The Elmira Advertiser, a Republican news aper, learns that leading Irish adopted litizens have met in convention in Indianapolis and resolved to support the Republican ticket. It says that they based their action on the fact that the Republican party in every section of the country has shown more liberality in electing and appointing adopted citizens to office than the Democratic party. The Advertiser adds that "this movement will be productive of great good to our Irish friends, and greatly extend the influence and vastly improve the condition

of the Irish people in the United States." Our contemporary fails to print the names of these leading Irish adopted citizens. It is evident that they are Republicans, and that, like the editor of the Advertiser, they stand on the platform of "offices and not principles." Possibly the great FLANAGAN of Texas was among them. Indeed, FLANA-GAN may be said to have foreshadowed the action of this Convention in his unique speech delivered before the National Republican Convention in Chicago in June last.

We quote his words: "Texas has had quite enough of the civil service re orm [haudter and eries of 'Amen') for the last four ears. For the fourteen hundred officers to be appointed a that State by the President of the United States, one hundred and firty now represent the Republican party. We are not have for the purpose of providing effices for the Denocracy. [Land there and laughter.] We have been ground under fact. We expected this Convention would neminate a stilwart, one who after we have won the race, as we will, would give to those who are entitied to position office. [Cheera.] What are we here [Applause and long-continued laughter.] I mean he members of the Republican party are entitled to office, and it we are laborers we will have them. We came here for that purpose. Houd laughter! I move to lay the civil service reform amendment on the table. Applause and cries of ' Good. T'

A race that has produced men like Robert hand they robbed the treasury of the rail- EMMET. WOLFE TONE, and Nappen Tandy and seek survation, God will send General

is not governed by considerations of personal interest. It is true to its convictions. It stands for principles and not for plunder. It is this class of Irish-American citizens who vote the Democratic ticket. They see in it the doctrine of opposition to the centralization of power, a strict construction of the Constitution, and equal personal rights. FLANAGAN and those who are seeking office for the sake of office naturally gravitate toward the party of the Credit Mobilier and the Electoral Fraud.

The Obelisk Speculation.

The discussion as to the proper site fo our esteemed contemporary's obelisk seems to be in bad taste. In the first place, it is none of the public's business whether the stone is planted in the Central Park, in Mr. VANDERBILT'S back yard, in Washington square in front of the University building or in Park row opposite the World office. In the second place, there are reasons for believing that the final destination of the obelisk has already been determined upon in secret, and that, wherever it may be put for the present, it will afterward be disposed of permanently in accordance with a prearranged design.

That the importation of the obelisk was a ourely speculative enterprise, and not the result of the ex-Khedive's spontaneous generosity and the public spirit of an American citizen, is getting clearer every day. To a reporter of THE SUN Mr. GORRINGE declared that "Mr. WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT has not paid one penny toward the expenses thus far. His offer was to pay \$100,000 when the belisk was delivered in New York." This, by the way, is the first authoritative coupling of Mr. VANDEBBILT's name with the stone, and it disposes of the theory that the liberal American citizen was Mr. G. W CRILDS of Philadelphia.

isk, buying a steamer for its shipment, and bringing it across the Atlantic must have een met by somebody. Mr. VANDEBBILT's prudent promise to pay on delivery did no furnish one cent of working capital. The expenses must have been heavy, although they will no doubt be more than covered by Mr. VANDERBILT'S \$100,000, leaving a handsome margin as profit for the promoters of the enterprise. Who furnished the capital for the venture? Was it our esteemed contemporary, the World? We are rather inclined to think that it was not our esteeme contemporary.

Now, the expense of taking down the obe

Mr. GORRINGE says that he has been com pelled to advance \$90,000 himself, and that the steamer Dessoug, purchased for the purpose, is his personal property. We of course understand this officer of the United States Navy, loaned to the obelisk syndicate by the kind permission of Mr. RICHARD W THOMPSON, to mean that he expended \$90,000 on the account of some principal unmentioned, and that, with this principal's money. he bought the Dessoug in his own name. Once more we are led to ask, who was the bold speculator who risked his dollars o pounds for a chance at Mr. VANDEBBILT'S superflous cash? Yesterday the World published a short but significant despatch of congratulation from John Drxon, the English contractor who received a large sum of money for transporting the other obelisk from Alexandria to the Thames Embank-

The speculators having done their wor and brought the stone, C. O. D., to Mr. VAN-DERBILT, it becomes an interesting subject or conjecture whether that gentleman, who recently entered into a partnership on an extensive scale with the celebrated Mr. P. T. BARNUM, does not intend to erect the bat tered and time scarred monolith in the middle of the gorgeous Oriental Garden which is to form the top story and crowning nov elty of his colossal new Museum, on the site of the Madison Square Garden.

Characteristic of the Man.

The pretended answer of Mr. GARFIELD, brough a campaign biographer, to the charges of corruption in the Credit Mobilier and DE GOLYER cases is fraudulent. It is thoroughly characteristic of the weak hypocrite who begged OARPS AMES to let the bribe "go as a loan."

We say that the defence furnished to Col RUSSELL H. CONWELL by Mr. GARPIELD, and furnished to the press by Conwell, is fraudulent, because, while it professes to be a new answer to these terrible charges, it is really nothing more than a compilation of extracts from the namphlet which Mr GARPIELD published in 1874, after Oakes AMES was out of the way.

A comparison of the verbiage of the two answers" shows this beyond question. The defence made by Mr. GARPIELD in

1874, after the death of OAKES AMES, was regarded by his friends as even more damaging to himself than his falsely sworn denial in 1873.

CABL SCHURZ, who has just delivered a speech at Indianapolis about the Republican party, for a consideration of \$200 or there abouts, delivered another speech about the Republican party at Indianapolis a few years ago, in which he said:

" Has it fought against corruption? No. The party, in ninety-mine out of one hundred cases, has shielded frame and corruption. A system of whitewashing and hushing up was resorted to because those who had committed these majoractices are ardent followers of the party."

What weight goes with the words of this Hessian, who denounces or extols, according to the hire money?

The peculiarity of yesterday's rain was its chilliness. Coming so suddenly on the neels of a tropical hot spell, it has made work

for the doctors. The Mayor of Brooklyn, after figuring on the matter, has satisfied himself that the city might just as easily get half a million a year from licenses other than those for the sale of liquor as the \$27,000 derived from that source at present. The Brooklyn Aldermen, however, do not seem to be greatly impressed by the

Bishop Bowman attributes the falling off n the size of Methodist congregations to the fact that Methodist doctrine is not preached from the pulpit as aggressively as it used to be. and that the good old Methodist habit of shoutng in sermon time has fallen into disuse. Nowadays, he says, the brethren and sisters hardly dare to say "Amen" when the preacher

makes a good point, Possibly, upon further study, the Bishop may find that the true cause of the phenomenon that has attracted his attention lies much deeper than this. In the old shouting days. Methodist preachers knew very little Latin and Greek, but they knew the Bible and WESLEY's sermons from lid to lid, they believed in them mplicitly, and they preached them with the fervor of full conviction, seeing in every congregation a multitude of sinners in momentary danger of hell, and to be plucked like brands from that everlesting burning. The lay Methodists of those days, too, were a plain and humble folk, poor in this world's goods but rich in faith. As they lead not yet begun to build fine churches, rich men had not become necessary to them; they were not respecters of persons. Who is General Jackson?" roared the Rev. PETER CARTWRIGHT, when a brother preacher twitched his cont sleeve and told him the President had just entered the church: General Jackson doesn't repeat of his sine

Jackson to hell as quick as a Guines nigger." Fancy the Rev. J. P. NEWMAN saying that of

GRART in GRANT'S hearing! But in those primitive days and we invite Bishop Bowman's particular attention to this point-Methodist preachers had not gone into

The drowning of a score of men like rate is a hole is a very serious business. Because t is so, the public should be on its guard against the danger of doing injustice by preudgments based on an imperfect knowledge of the facts. The responsibility in this case i too heavy to be placed on any but the right shoulders.

MARSHALL JEWHLL's hopes are as fresh and bright as the new flag in front of his Fifth avenue headquarters. He predicts that the Republican party will earry every Northern State. And he goes about talking, talking alking.

Long ago THE SUN warned the Manhattan Beach people, and others interested in the preservation of the harbor, not to place con idence in the promises of the men concerned In the garbage outrage. Just so long as this nuisance is tolerated, the scows will be towed down with the ebb tide and dumped at abou low water, to gain the flood tide for the return ome. This saves time and money for con tractors and others; but, although it brings nost of the offensive matter back to the Bay and deflies the water at Manhattan Beach, Cone Island, and other points, no official person seem to care much.

Le Duc is a busy and a happy man at present. The plans for his experimental tea arm are well advanced, the applications for tea plants from American farmers are increasing and a Mr. Jackson of Georgia has actually raised tea which an expert of this city mistool or an imported article, worth 50 cents a pound. All this is according to LE Duc's story.

The sword of Pennsylvania justice was sharp and heavy when its edge at last fell upon the so-called "Molly Maguires." Never were malefactors more relentlessly pursued. gallows beams groaned with their bodies. Terror fell upon their sympathizers. It was supposed that the organization had been effectually broken up. Yet the brutal murder of an engineer in the employment of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, near Bull Run village. Pa., on Wednesday night is believed in neighborhood to have been the work of Molly Maguires." If so, these desperate crim nals must have short memories to have so soon forgotten the fate of their former leaders and

Of course you know that New York settles th

Yes, New York will probably settle the case.

THE PHILADELPHIA DEMOCRATS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.-This State, and especially this city, owes more to Gen. Hancock than any other part of the country. Col. Forney estimates this obligation so highly that, Republican as he is, he considers it immora or any citizen of Pennsylvania to vote against the Democratic nominee. Now, the Democracy of Philadelphia should recognize the fact that the easiest way to discharge their share of this debt, individually and collectively, is to take their fingers from each others' throats, and employ the hands thus released in fighting the common enemy. They will find, when it is all over, that it made very little difference wha names graced the rolls of a particular commit ee, or whose bands furnished the music.

Mr. Vanx is followed by good and true men who earnestly believe in the resolutions of Ninety-eight and the Mosaic account of crea ion; but Mr. Cassidy is a line leader, who knows how to set the squadrons in the field. and the city committee represents a majority of the Democratic votes, none of which can b well spared from the boxes in November. The peace commission, with a chairman who enjoys he absolute confidence of the party in the State, and, so far as he is known, of the party out of the State, seems to have arrived at an equitable adjustment, giving to each faction a representation in the organization in reason

able ratio to the votes behind it. At all events there is no time to sulk Let he gentlemen of the county committee adjust their silk hats, tuck up their swallow tails, and o into the fight to show that they are entitled something more than they get. An equal representation at Harrisburg and Cincinnati ought to serve as a baim for the slight wounds inflicted by the prace commission. With New York in line without a break; with Wailace nd Barnum touching shoulders, it is a shame that the Philadelphia Democracy should hesitate about fusing the hostile factions, because one side has a man more or a man less on a committee which will never be heard of outside the city. Let them elect Hancock and fight for precedence afterward.

Carfield Knew What he was Paid For

From a Letter to the Nation. Allow me to suggest that in your Credit Mobilier editorial you omit to mention that March 20, 1868, Mr. C. C. Washburn of Wisconsin exposed the true nature of the connection between the Credit Mobilier and the Union Pacific Railroad, and that Gen. Garfield was present and voted with the friends of the Credit Mobilier to refer the subject in order to shut off debate. And in all the votes Garfield's name appears for, never against, the interests of that cornoration. Compare this with Gartield's sworn testimony that he did not know the nature of the conrection between the Credit Mobilier and the Union Pacific until informed by Judge Black in the winter of 1869-70. Moreover, was not his conduct throughout that of a friend of the Credit Mobilier? W. I. CHASE. CHICAGO, June 27.

They Wanted to Live in the Stars.

From the Burlington Haseleye. Very near us sat two young people. He wer te face of a man who shaves three times a day, and that thite neektie had never seen the starlight before. There was pearl pawder on the shoulder of his coat, and a teler, dreamy loos in her lovely eyes. They sat and looked p at the stars, and they didn't care for any solitary hing any nearer to this earth. "Mortimer," she mur nured suffly-" Mortimer," his name appeared to be Mor imer, though I couldn't learn whether it was his from name or his after name..." Mortimer, dear," she said, " if we could only live spart from this busy and sordio, un-sympathetic world, in one of you glittering orbs of golden radiance, living apart from all else, only for each other, forgeiting the base things of earthly life, the coarse greed of the world and its animal instincts, that

would be our heaven, would it not, dear !"

And Mortimer, he said that it would. "There, heart of my own," he said, and his voice trembled with earn estness," my own darling Ethel, through all the soft-enedradiance of the day and all the shimmering tender-ness of might, our lives would pass away in an exalled atmosphere above the base born wants of earthly motals, and far beyond the chattering crowd that lives but for to-day, our lives, refined beyond the common

And just then the man with the gong came out. Morti mer, he made a grab at Ethel's hand and a plunge for the cabin door. Ethel just gathered her skirts with her other hand, jumped clear over the back of her chair and after him, and away they went clattering down the cabin, apset a chair, ran into a good, sweet old Quaker lady, and hanged a bad word out of her before she had time to stop it; down the stairs they rushed, collared a couple of chairs at the nearest table, feed a waiter, and opened the action without shir mishing. I am a man of coarse mould and an earth born appellte myself, and I wouldn't live in a star so long as I could find a good totel in America; but long, long before could get seate at tice table for my family, Mortimer and Ethel had eaten two bluefish, a little rare beefstens sims corn bread, a plate of hot cakes, two boiled eggs, and a bunch of onlors, and the waiter had gone out to toast them some cheese.

MORAL, I have, during my wanderings, met several people who ranted to live in a star, where earth-born people with ammal appetites couldn't trouble them, and I always found the salest place for an earth born man, when the star-born soul started for the dinner table, was behind a large rock. Distrust the aspiring mertal who lives in a

plane so elevated that he requires the use of a telescope when he wants to look down at the rest of us. And if he ever wants board at your humble table, charge nin \$15 a week, and feed him lots of soup, or you'll lose money THE CUT-FLOWER INDUSTRY.

its Eapld Grawth, Present Importance, and

The industry by which cut flowers are supplied in all their freshness and unfaded eauty day by day, has attained its present considerable proportions through a growth of wenty-five years, for previous to 1860 the number of shops in New York devoted exclusively, or nearly so, to the sale of cut flowers was very small. Now it has reached a hundred or more handsome pinces of business acattered along Broadway, the avenues and intersecting streets, besides the booths and stands seen at almost every turn, even in the busiest parts of the city, not to mention the hundreds of ragged ittle girls and boys who frequent the cars with heir oright and attractive wares. Among the arger flower merchants of early days were Welterle, Buchanan, Gabrielson, Rauft Brothers, Wilson, Reed, Johnny Bouquet, Brower, and others, most of whom are still engaged in the trade. Other well-known dealers have more recently established themselves, and among them are Bebus, Paulsen. Long, Khruder, Ekirch, and Wilson. Formerly very few persons were engaged in raising flowers and the supply was, in consequence, limited and

unseriais. Orders several days in advance were necessary even to obtain a few flowers, and if a large quantity was desired they had to a secundated for weeks. Now, in the content of the property of the prop

OHIO DEMOCRATS UNITED.

onfident of Carrying the State Both in October and Nevember.

WASHINGTON, July 21 .- The Hon. George C. Converse of Ohio is in town, and brings good lews for Democrats from that State. He is a Thurman man, and was selected as a delegate o the National Convention as such. He says that all stories of coolness between any alleger actions of the party in Ohio are false. There is, on the contrary, great harmony and enthuis, on the contrary, great harmony and enthusiasm there, and a determination to make a vigorous fight—adetermination that is strengthened by the discord in the Republican ranks. According to Mr. Converse, the coolness hetween the friends of Sherman and Garfield is growing, and there is not that harmony which has been produced by the letter of acceptance elsewhere. Sherman's friends represent the friends of the Administration and in proportion as the letter pleases the Grant managers it displeases the Sherman and Administration people. Mr. Converse says that he is not only hopeful, but confident that the Democrats will carry Ohio both in October and November. He counts on the vote of many Republicans for the Democratic ticket.

Revising Assessments.

The commission for revising, modifying, and vacating assessments put upon property owners for public improvements held its second meeting yesterday in the Mayor's office. The commission is composed of Mayor Mayor's Once. The Commission is composed of Mayor Comper, Comptruler Kelly, Commissioner Campbell, ex. Tax Genamissioner George II. Andrews, and Daniel Lord Jr. The Mayor was niched. President, and Daniel Lord Jr. Becretary. Then, on motion of Commissioner Campbell, the Secretary was directed to insert in the 6% leaved and the Daily Register notice of a meeting of the commission on Sept. 10. At that meeting the commission will clinically assessments, and inclination for the revision which shall have been sent to the Comprisioner and to the Corporation Counsel, in accordance with the law.

Yellow Fever in Havans.

Washington, July 22.- The National Board of Bealth have received from Havana, under date of July 17, a report showing that in the week eming July July 17, a report showing that in the week eming July 10 the total number of deaths from all causes was 250, owhich 70, were from yellow lever, 10 from small-pex and 4 from twohold lever. For the week emining July 17 there were 78 deaths from yellow fever, and at that date there were brothably 200 cases of yellow lever in the city and suburbs.

The Last Fashionable Novelty in Paris. From the Portman.

We have already spoken of the private circus We have hirrary spoken of the private circus, which Mr. Monter has established at his will an the State Beneaville. On Monday there was a grand scance, and all the habitues of the saturdays of the Carolina Buran, had also be seen, the Baron Niviere, Carolina Buran, had adone lettersees, and the fine flower of the deminimonds, including forg Feart, were present, including forg Feart, were present, including forg Feart, were present animed in some risk in the state of the state of the second at the grand Farts-Murcle fite at the hippostrone. The wholever, transformed into became were third we send and the amphitheatre fiself as crowded as it is at the Carolina. the displacement reset as exposed materials as to Circuse. The exercises, both equestrial and acrobatic, were all secretal by amaricus, and shimed as well as he professionals. The past of the executed for return was towns assimile. The past of the executed for return was towns and of Mr. Mother, and by a restriction in the exercise and of Mr. Mother, and by a standard Mr. I respectively and the articles of the one of the commission of the one of the one of the commission of the one of the on

This amateur circus is a sign of the times. The Great Optom Speculation.

It is now pressy well known that a New York syndicals has a corner on the world's supply of Trikish opinin. The average anothal conditional one this dragits about 6.00 ranes, or 500 cases 1500 controls such) per month. The present supply couly about 3.330 cases, and it is to amount a proper and the two manners are the consider estimate phases at 1.200 cases; defining two obtains upply and there will be obly should state see for early year. The studieste new treat 1.500 cases for early year. The studieste new treat 1.500 cases for any year and about 2.500 cases in L. and and Saurana, where their bare a saw really rescale the new error. This hardy share here have a saw really in second to 10.000 cases, or 10.000 cases are really in second to 10.000 cases, or 10.0

Frein Bullian.

JOHN SHERMAN'S BUIEND.

His Conversation with Gen. Greevener on the

Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio, who is in this city, tells some interesting that leads amount the nomination of Gen. Garfield, at Con-eago. The night before the nomination was is in his city, tells some interesting incidents anent the nomination of Gen. Gardield, at Caicago. The night before the nomination was made there was a good dealof pressure brought upon Gen. Gardield to induse him to consent to allow his friends to endeavor to force his nomination the succeeding day. Gen. Gardield all along had repelled every motion of the kind. On the night receding the nomination, at a late hour, Gen. Grosvenor visited Gen. Gardield at his bote, the Granu Paelle. Said the visitor: "General, your friends to morrow will endeavor to make a combination."

"They must not do it," said Garfield, adding. "I am here as the friend of Sacretary Sherman. If my name looms up prominently before the Convention, I will rise in my place and denounce any movement looking to my nomination."

"At that time," says Gen. Grosvenor, "Gen. Gardield and myself were sitting on the steps at the Grand Pacific. Said I, "General, you once told me you had an ambition to be President. Now, be frank, and admit that you still have such an ambition."

"I have," I have, said Gen. Garfield, but my timp

Now, be fraus, and such an ambition.

"I have, said Gen, Garfield, but my time has not yet come. In ten years from now I should be glad of the Presidential nomination, but not now."

should be glad of the Presidential nomination, but not now."
To this Gen, Grosvenor said, "General, the shadow of the Presidency never rests over a man more than once, and it is now hovering near you."
"I cannot think of the nomination now," was Gen. Garfield's reply. "I would rather wait ten years, and then have it come to me in the usual way."
"The usual way," said Gen, Grosvenor,

"The usual way," said Gen, Grosvenor,
"Well, you see how the usual way works. I suppose by that you mean that after ton years clause you will have claims to seek the non-ination. I repeat that the shadow of the Prist-dency soldom hovers over a man but once. The usual way-that is, seeking the office—is a very risky one, and of which Schator Blaine is a striking libustration. I tell you if you do not repel the effort your friends propose to make to secure your nomination, you may be nominated to morrow."

to-morrow."
"But I will repel it," said Garfield, with emphasis. "I shall resist any such effort, and openly denounce it on the floor of the Convention." "When I left Gen. Garfield that night," said Gen. Gresvener. "I was sorely disappointed, for I thought he had thrown away an oppor-tunity which might never again occur during his lifetime."

IN AN OMAHA COURT.

Brief but Pointed Colloquy Between Judge Hawes and the Mayor. From the Omaka Herald.

During the trial of a case in the Police Court receiving morning, Mayor Chase entered the chamber of municipal justice, where Judge Hawes set in his red chair, and a tilt canned, something in this wise:

The Mayor-Are you trying a case?

The Judge—Tes, but I will listen to you. What is the matter?

The Mayor—Are you tring a case!
The Jadge—Yes, but I will listen to you. What is the matter?
The Mayor—I will not say anything shout the relations between Jack Nogent invegration of the St. Rimo Taries lead and yourself, but every night some man is robbed in Jack Nogent's place of from \$250 to \$5.00; but I may make a communication by letter about the affair.
Having said this the Mayor started out.
Judge list wes—closed but the St. Elmo, have been complained of in the court. I have flood them when they were guilty, and when there was no proof against them. I have discharged them. If you have any complaints of any other officer or chizen has a complaint against them I have discharged them. If you have any complaints of any other officer or chizen has a complaint against them I have discharged them. If you have any complaints, and make it, and I will proposed by the started of the court and make it, and I will proposed by the started of the court and make it, and I will proposed by the started of the court and instrumed that the Judge was "in cahoots" with the St. Elmo management.
The Judge—It you do not behave yourself, or if you commit any more contempt, I'll put you in Jail.
The Mayor—I'd like to see you put me in Jail for six mouths, anyhow.
The Mayor left the court room and went up to his moth, anyhow.
The Mayor left the court room and went up to his moth, anyhow.
The Mayor left the started by the Mayor that he himself had permitted Judge Hawes so the elected, and if he could he would have the Judge intreached.
Judge Hawes soil and subsequently to a Headd reporter that le all dut care to say much about the affair, but considered the Mayor a intric "of," mentally or otherwise. The Mayor did not cool down readily, and in the after-noon, as he passed the door outside of which Judge Hawes was sitting, he remarked: "I don't want snything better than for you to send me

to init." The Judge made no reply. Congress and New Mexico on the Jesut

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The attitude of the French Government toward the Society of Jesus, or the Jesuit Fathers, calls to mind an act of Con-America, Forty-firth Congress, Session 111, Chapter 41, of which the following is a copy:

Cuarra 41.—An act to disapprove and annul an act of he Legislature Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, asseed on the 18th of January, 1878, by a two-thirds vote of both Houses over the veto of the Governor of said of both Houses over the veto of the Governor of as Territory.

Be it cannot by the Senate and House of Representatives of United States of Assertion to Congress assembled. That an act the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexic entitled. "An act to incorporate the Society of the Jess Fathers of New Mexics," which passed both Houses said Legislative Assembly on or about the 18th day January, 1878, over the veto of the Governor of as Territory, being in violation of section 1.888 of the 1 vised Statutes of the United States, which declares. "I Legi-lative Assemblies of the Soveral Territories shall grant private charters or especial privileges," said it being a grant of a privileges," or an unimited power necture, hold, and transfer all kinds of property, but acquire, hold, and transfer all kinds of property.

Approved, Feb. 3, 1879.

Quidnunc's Two Problems. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In anewer to the two problems propounded by "Quidanne," I would say that the first, "How many teet have fifty sheep, the shephord, and his dog!" is probably of the "catch" order. But it is not, I should say that the "catch" order. But it is not, I should say that the proper answer would be 200, for each sheep has presumably 4 feet, which would make 260, the shepherd, if he is a perfect man, has 2 feet, while the doz, if he is not a monstroist, and has a feet, while the doz, if he is not a monstroist, and has a feet, making a total of 200 feet.

I will not attempt to solve the milk problem, as I am not well enough versest in mathematics, but will merely express the opinion that "Quidnunce" friend cot the buke on him, and that "Quidnunce" should have paid about one cent for what little milk was left him to drink.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SEE-Sir: The answer to the feet problem is:

Sheep, 22 tottors.
Dog. 4 nawa.
So altogether they had 2 feet to raddle with.
As to the milk problem, let each pay one-half, the tirst drinker had a very capacious mouth. In case they would have to average it.

H. W. Bo

A Noble Present to a City.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In answer to Mr. A. A. Holt's inquiry in to-day's Sun I desire to inform him that Mr. Henry Shaw of St. Louis, No., several years ago presented to the people of that city a pleasure ground now known as "Tower Grove Park." I pleasure ground now known as "Tower Grove Park." I maderstand that during the past year he has increased the gift by the addition of some adjusting property. Mr. the owner of the non-knowned critical of St. Lonis, the owner of the non-knowned critical formula of the control of the sound of the sound of the state of the state. I believe mission for the hills of the kind in the control, and are open free of the mission to the public on every day. Summay I think excepted.

New York July 22. New York, July 22.

An Offer.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: We the ndersigned, hereby make an offer to the School Com-nissioners and to the fathers of the public schools. We volunteer to teach the children how with on condition that we have the use of one of free haths twice a week during the wacation with search of the Commissioner of Publish Works Resj. The N.Y. V. L. S. Cantago, The N.Y. V. L. S.

Captain Girariar I. Long Brevaus F. Kerky. Kenker J. Wass. John Thomas William Makk. New York, July 22.

An Ex-Officeholder Apptles to Dr. Tauner.

DR. TANNER-Dear Sir: I have just been disthorged from John Sherman's Bureau of Finance for charged from John Sherman's Bureau of Finance for having a hankering after Hancock and English. I see the prospect shead, and den't know where the food is conting from to feed my write and children until Han-cock's election and my remistrate in the office. Any in-formation that you may be able to give me which will evalue me to live on bothing and call through this crists will be appreciated. Respectively v. un. A CHAR SERVICE REPORDED NAN. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20.

Yellow Jack Hovering Over Christopher Street.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir; For heaven's aske shake up the Department of Public Works, the book Department, and the Health Board, if you want to save lives. Such test is alreed; raping. Malaria and Velius Jack are evering over Christopher arrest. A health inspector ought to entoy one hour with us. A. E.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: The Times recently had an article headed "The Prench Press," calculated to make its readers believe that in France no steam presses are in use by newspapers. I don't know The first and by a good many lithographers considered the first and by a good many lithographic prices in a French invention, and was imported into this continue too fee fore Mr. Her ever thought of bidding one. A function

For the Protection of American Vessels. Washington, July 22.—Orders were sent this mertions to admiral Wyman at Port Royat, S. C., to proceed at once with the Tennessee to Havana.

Isn't this Dear! From the Purision.

The market price of faux mollets, or false caiver, to 5fr. Sec. the pair.

-A petition was recently presented to Parliament from the British Medical Ass -Hans Makart's new picture, thirty lest

by twenty, represents Diana and her nymptes country a stag. It has been soil to a dealer in Manieta for \$10, an -A parish in New England has a parson who rings the boll, plays the organ, leads the singing, and in winter cuts the wood. He is also his own sexten

-A brakeman on an Indiana freight train, who permitted a man to ride with him on the ten of a car, undertook to collect fare, and shot the passenger f refusing to pay.

—" You couldn't hit the side of a barn with

that ristric," said Warren tountingly to Jones, at 11ths, bore, N. C. "But I can bit the side of you, "reteried Jones, and he fired at Warren, inflicting a mortal wound. -A Tennessee suitor wrote to his sweeteart as follows: "Your father kicked me last night, and forbade me the house. If I whipped him, would at lessen your love for me." She repilled that it wouldn't

-A glib-tongued young fellow has been driving through Western villages with a splendid pair of berses, putting up at the best botels, inquiring to the tuvalid ladies, and seiling them "patent electric c ets' at from \$75 to \$200 each, warranted to cure all disease He is now under arrest at Newark, Ohio.

—A swindler has been selling to residents

borns, which he declared was extract of electricity and would last a hundred years. The secret of how to use it was to be imported when ten purchasers, at Sio earth, had been obtained in the town, -Gen. Geronimo Trevino, communidas at

the northern division of the Mexican army, was recently married, at San Antonio, to a daughter of Gen E. U. C., Ord, commanding the United States army in Texas. The ceremony was performed in the Episcopal Court, and the scene was gay with the uniforms of hundreds of officers. Triumphal arches were erected in the street. and there was a grand banquet. The groom is 41 and the bride 23. -Rennie Nash had lain abed for several

years at South Hadley, Mass., helpless with rheum tien. The physicians could do nothing for him. He lately sent or a Connecticut colored woman who had the regulation of being wonderfully effective in prayer. She touched his ferchead with oil, laid her hands on his shoulders. and prayed three hours continuously for his cure. Then he got up and walked. The staid Northampton Gueze ells the story and vouches for its truth. -The Irish Lord Chancellor, popularly known in Dablin as "Tom O'Hagan," is one of the most successful men of his day. Beginning life obscurely, he is now a British peer, allied by marriage with one of the

ldest and best-connected families in England. In Irish history Lord O'Hagan will live as the first Roman Cath. olic Chaucellor since Elizabeth's reign, and as one of the numerous illustrations of a period when broad-minied and far-seeing wisdom began to sway the councils of the United Kingdom -Acertain young Boston bachelor, wealthy but modest, was taking his bath one morning when his telephone called him. He sprang from the tub and was horrified to hear that a lady, wife of a distinguished New

York Democratic banker, was at the other end of the

wire, a mile away. It would never do for him to carry on a conversation with a lady in his present condition. "Excuse me. A thousand personal" he eried, ashat. He denned his dressing nown and then repaired to the elephone and conversed without fear of molestation -By a recent Cabinet order horse leather has been adopted as the material of which the beuts issued to the sailors of the German mays are in the future to be made. Experiments with horse-leather boots have been carried on for the last eighteen menths, and with such satisfactory results that the use of caliskin is to be altigether abandoned in making naval boots and shoes. The leather used is to be made of the skin of the quarters of the horse, the flesh being carefully scraped off so as to render the leather soft and pliable, while still remaining

covering for the German sailor is a laced half-boot com-ing up at ove the aukle bone, with a sewn and pegged sole. -At the last sitting of the International ougress of the Societies for the Protection of Animals the following resolutions with regard to vivisection were adopted: "That it is desirable to have the employment or vivisection regulated by law; that the rights of sci-ence should be respected, while abuses should be prevented, that vivisection be allowed only for purposes for which dead suimals cannot be used; that anesthesis bo obligatory in all cases where it is possible; that the anial, after having served for the experiments, be killed mmediately; and that it be forbidden to repeat experiments, of which the result is definitely acquired, for th

to a large extent waterproof. The new pattern of foo

-The Pall Mall Gazette publishes an explanation of the sudden recall by Pius IX. of the Nuncio Pecci (new Pope Leo XIII) from the post of Nuncio at Brussela. The Nuncio, who, owing to his agreeable conversation and manners, had become a great favorite with Leopold I, thought of converting this liberal-mind-ed monarch to Roman Catholicism. He gave frequent eccounts to Pius IX of the progress be was making in the nterprise. Plus IX., finding that the work did not procred fast enough, a nt one day an autograph letter to the King to hasten the conversion. The King, who heard of the subject for the first time, was not a little astonished and the matter coded with the recall of the Nuncio, and

his disgrace during the re-nainder of that ponuficate.

—Last month a small number of the faithful in Spain celebrated with some solemnity the four hundredth anniversary of the Holy Inquisition's birth-day. On the 1st of June, 1480, the Spanish Cortes, then assembled at Toledo, adopted a proposition, submitted to it by Cardinal Pedro Gonzales de Mendoza, with the ap-probation of King Ferdinand and Isabella the Catholic, to ered to panish heretics, and passed a law to that effect by a majority of their numbers. Their coregnant Majestes forthwith appointed two Chief Inquisitors, who were, Their coregnant Majestics however, superseded shortly afterward by reason of their leniency toward unbelievers. Thomas de Torque-mada, who never laid himself open to the reproach of over-mercifulness, was neminated Grand Inquisiter in their stead. During this functionary's tenure of office be caused 8,600 heretics to be burned in different parts of Spain. His successors did their best to emulate his ac-tivity, the gross result of their endeavors being that, down to the year 1808, when the Holy Office was finally abolished in the Iberian Pennsula, 31,912 men and women had been burned alive by its officers.

-Although sparkling champagne has ande its appearance at highly patrician tables in Engined ever since the times of King Charles II., who was very partial to it, the consumption of the wine among the middle clauses was, an recently as fifty or sixty years ago, of the most limited kind. Critics have often amnadverted on the paralment of the British Government in allowing only a single bottle of champagnen day for the table of Napoleon at St. Helena; and Sir Watter Scott protested spainst the conduct of Lord Batturstand sir Hudson Lowe in denying the captive "even the solute of intexication." The truth is that Napole is did not and of that he partook very sparingly; and it is movible that the largest share of the solitars flash of "Her allatted to his table fell to the officers of his suite. Clamwinly not a vintage much prized by centlewen. The recontized beverage for good steady after-dimer-dimer-ing was port, with sherry for a wind-up or "white-wash," and the British Government, so far from being stingy, doubtless expected that the exile would take his bottle or so of Carbonnell or Sandeman after dince

-Germany can boast of having produced richardy the smallest married couple that ever stood before an attar, in the reviews of a minus-ture "Marquis" and "Marchioness," who have for seme time past been exhibited on the Place da Theatre, at Odessa. The "Marquis" a name of lock, is thirty years old, and weights only mineteen years), while his enternt, a young lady, bein it, beqmanster some two and twenty years ago menture the scale at thirteen bounds. A certain pleasant devolute romance runs through the story of the divinious at the common of t that led to their union. Although they are both for man-born wonders, leased by their parents to frateling at the fairs and Kermessen of their native i of but a year ago, the " Marquis" being on exhibition at Hoseler, while Fraultin Little was starring at St. Petersburg, they became awars of one another a existence through resting the newspaper notices of their respective character. istics. And entered into a correspondence, which seem led to a ren legyous, and ultimately to their marriage. And they take their professional rounds together, and are saving up their earnings with the object of retiring 11.10 private life in the Fatherland.

-A German physician has started a pleasing theory with record to insunity. It is he dones a mistake to look byon it as an unmittaked over itself. terer from a sea of trouble into our at comparative caus--often into one of decided happiness, and attempts to restore such a person to samily would be one rather than blod. More ver, he maints that without correlate amount of insanity success in life, in the opinion of captation of the term, is quite impossible. All connects men, be contends, are devicedly married assumed. Many of them are discovered concentration, storm is would be desirable on public geomets to shirt up, but who nevertheless achieve grand careers and are credied with doing a vast amount of good. This take better is attributes to the fact that the greater mass of mass 4 are also insune and quite mustic to distinguis privers good and exil. Whole nations are, he says, or assuming god, like individual presons, with all okand fed by eminent madmen either destroy denies of or their neighbors. These paroxysics are undoubtedly dangerous, but when mad asserand prevent it from betraying itself it distinguished in nervous correy and coubles the interior to exceed the means influence over his follow counteres.